Reserver
News for the U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Community
First Qtr. 2003

The geophysical techniques employed by Fort Dix during UST removal enables accelerated removal actions to occur. Fort Dix is now using these techniques to locate abandoned USTs for which there are no written records.

A cooperative archaeological investigation of Prehistoric Site 28-BU-526 was undertaken between the Fort Dix Cultural Resources Archeologist and Burlington County College. Over 1,000 prehistoric artifacts were discovered, including fire-cracked rock, projectile points, scrapers, drills, knives, hammerstones, pestles, choppers, and both plain and decorated pottery.

Photos by Joseph Bochanski

U.S. ARMY RESERVE

First Quarter 2003
Winter Issue
Volume 4

Fort Dix honored at Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards

Story by **Joseph P. Bochanski, Environmental Program Manager**

The Pentagon announced on Feb. 25, 2002 the winners of the Secretary of the Army Fiscal 2001 Environmental Awards. The Army presented a total of nine awards – five installation, two individual and two team.

Fort Dix was awarded the honor of first-runner up in the Environmental Quality, Non-Industrial Installation category.

"Its great to know that the team effort put forth by our Environmental Staff is being recognized by the Secretary of the Army. It gives us even more incentive to continue our goal of being the number one environmental organization in the Army" said Ken Smith, Environmental Chief, Fort Dix.

Each year, environmental professionals from around the world compete for Department of the Army awards in Natural Resources Conservation, Cultural Resources Management, Environmental Quality, Pollution Prevention, Weapons System Acquisition and Environmental Restoration.

Fort Dix is located in an area of diverse natural habitats in the northernmost portion of the New Jersey Pinelands Preservation Area. Its primary mission is to provide training support to both active and reserve component units of all services, licensed non-DoD activities and to serve as a major power projection platform. While the tactical mission of Fort Dix requires realistic training terrain, the intense and continuous use of the post's training areas can impact the natural resources that provide a realistic training environment.

The primary environmental concerns at Fort Dix are:

- Preservation of natural resources including soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife;
- Maintaining aesthetic and recreational resources such as camping and picnic areas;
- Planning for man-made structures of roads, buildings and drainage ditches;
- Stewardship of cultural and archeological resources including buildings, sites, and relics; and

Story Continued on page 2

Fort Dix honored

Continued from page 1

- Balancing environmental concerns with the military training mission.

Some of the major environmental accomplishments made by Fort Dix during the last two fiscal years include:

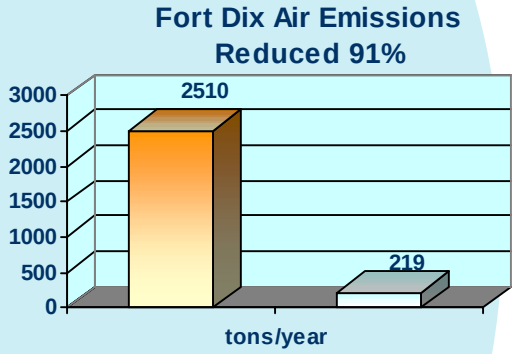
- Construction of a state-of-the-art hazardous waste building.
- Proactive removal of 330 underground storage tanks.
- Use of innovative technologies for site remediation.
- Full compliance with all Federal, State and DoD regulations.
- No unresolved notices of violation from the regulators.
- Recycling efforts expanded to include office waste in FY 2001.
- Significant increases in air quality resulting from a 91% decrease in emissions in the last four years.
- A 70% reduction in pesticide usage during the last eight years.

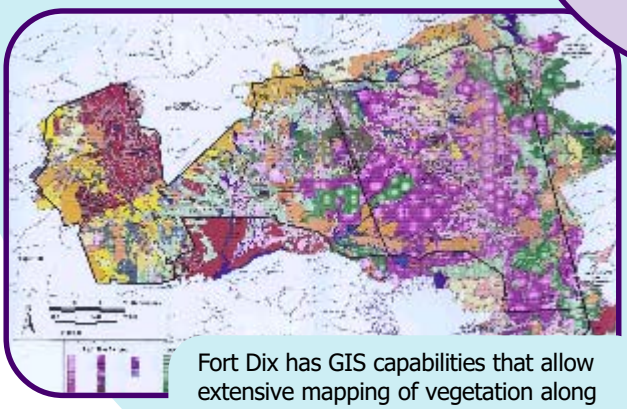
A major goal at Fort Dix is minimizing damage while rehabilitating the environment to prevent permanent loss of valuable training areas. Loss of training acreage would directly affect the tactical training mission of Fort Dix. Sound environmental stewardship during training both reduces damage and leaves a less conspicuous combat signature, which is vital to a successful mission. Current and planned proactive environmental investigations and projects will provide additional training land unencumbered by environmental concerns for future expansion of the Fort Dix mission.

Excellent stormwater management improves the quality of stormwater discharges.

Barrels and containment pallets are stored outside, ready for any hazardous waste that might be produced on Fort Dix.

Emphasis on the Army's Environmental Pillars brings good results at Fort Dix





Fort Dix has GIS capabilities that allow extensive mapping of vegetation along with soil, water, and cultural resources.

Kids enjoy catching fish during events of Earth Day.

Photos by Joseph Bochanski

9th RSC first to implement HSMS database program

Story by **Dennis Pascual, 9th RSC**

The 9th Regional Support Command is the **first** in the U.S. Army Reserve to successfully implement the Hazardous Substance Management System (HSMS) database program. HSMS has been successfully installed at 9th RSC facilities throughout Alaska and Hawaii, and implementation continues at USAR facilities in American Samoa, Guam and Saipan.

What is HSMS? HSMS is DoD's automated hazardous substance tracking system designed to provide "cradle-to-grave" tracking of hazardous materials stored and used at an installation. ***How does HSMS accomplish this***? HSMS maintains information on 1) hazardous material inventories, 2) material chemical constituents, 3) potential hazards with use, 4) Material Safety Data Sheets, 5) data on the processes that use hazardous material or generate hazardous waste, and 6) authorized user lists for each hazardous material. HSMS can also be used as a database tracking system for hazardous wastes. HSMS provides a bar code printout that is placed onto a hazardous material, and scanners can be used to track the storage and use of the material.

With facilities covering an area greater than that of the continental United States, tracking HAZMAT for environmental compliance efforts can be difficult. HSMS provides the 9th RSC visibility of hazardous materials from its central location in Honolulu, Hawaii. Once implementation of HSMS is complete, Army Reserve Installation Management personnel will be able to determine the storage and use of hazardous materials at satellite facilities throughout the region. HSMS provides the 9th Regional Support Command full functionality and legal reporting requirements to satisfy compliance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and pollution prevention requirements.

9th RSC AMSA personnel scanning HSMS barcodes to update inventory of hazardous materials. *(Photo by Dennis Pascual)*

The 9th RSC is currently engaged in a regionalized HSMS database that includes active Army components located at Schofield Barracks (Oahu) and Pohakuloa Training Area (Big Island of Hawaii). The HSMS program is just one of many reasons why the 9th Regional Support Command is setting the standard for environmental quality in the Pacific Region and the Army Reserve.

Fossil Knowledge

You never know what might be found during that dig-and-haul!
Answers are found on page 8.

1. The Field Museum in Chicago possesses the T-Rex specimen named:
   A) Lucy B) Dino
   C) Aladon D) Sue
2. Who gave dinosaurs their name?
   A) Charles Darwin B) Edward Drinker Cope
   C) Richard Owen D) Noah Webster
3. What is the generic name of the saber toothed cat?
   A) Mastodon B) Smilodon
   C) Carcharodon D) Iquanodon
4. The Burgess Shale in the Canadian Rockies is famous for its spectacular fossils of soft-bodied organisms. What age is it?
   A) Proterozoic B) Silurian
   C) Cambrian D) Paleocene
5. What is the material attached around a fossil called?
   A) Sediment B) Matrix
   C) Foliation D) Bedding
6. Fossils are a major and often dominant component of which rock?
   A) Gypsum B) Schist
   C) Granite D) Limestone

Fort McCoy hosts team for the Wisconsin Conservation Corps

Innovative Program benefits the installation, the state, and the participants

Story by **Fort McCoy Triad**

Fort McCoy will be one of 13 sites across the state that will host a Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) crew for the upcoming year.

Laura DeGolier, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC), presented the approved contract to Installation Deputy Commander Lt. Col. Mark R. Greenwood at a July 9 ceremony.

DeGolier said 30 applications for the program were received statewide.

Installation Deputy Commander Lt. Col. Mark R. Greenwood (left) accepts the WCC contract from Laura DeGolier of the WCC. (Photo by Rob Schuette)

McCoy selection

Fort McCoy was selected, in part, because it has an excellent environmental program, DeGolier said.

"People don't realize how well Fort McCoy takes care of the installation's environment. I didn't know until I saw the program," DeGolier said. "The experience and work opportunities the participants get here are unique. Many people in this field would give a lot to get these opportunities."

The Wisconsin Conservation Corps, a state agency, is in its 19th year of service to Wisconsin. Its mission is to offer young adults (ages 18-25) meaningful work experience and on-the-job educational opportunities to help them accomplish their life goals, DeGolier said.

Corps members complete work projects that significantly benefit the environment and the public in the areas of conservation and community development, she said. Funding for the Corps is derived from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources segregated accounts. Currently, there are 19 work crews with more than 100 corps members working on conservation and community service projects all across the state.

WCC approval

Fort McCoy's program was approved for another year because of the work that Tim Wilder, the installation's endangered species biologist and program sponsor, put in compiling and presenting the proposed contract, DeGolier said. The installation has had a WCC program for two years.

The five-member crew, including crew leader David Texley, has done an outstanding job and the new project grant will benefit Fort McCoy and the Monroe County area, she said. WCC crewmembers work under the supervision or control of members of the installation's Biological and Cultural Resources Management Team.

Year-round work

Wilder said an advantage to having the five-member crew is its ability to complete field projects year-round. Students and other personnel are hired during the summer field season to support fieldwork. Some work, such as conducting track surveys, however, only can be done when there is fresh snow.

It is impractical to try to hire people for a week to complete those types of projects, Wilder said.

"Once I show the WCC crew how to do something and am comfortable they can do it correctly, they are turned loose to complete the project on their own," Wilder said. Texley said the most rewarding part of the program is to see the participants' progress from when they first arrive in the program to after they've been in the program for several months.

"You can see their self-confidence and respect for themselves and other people grow," he said. "Most of them go onto some type of schooling or complete their GED."

Story Continues on page 8

Members of the Fort McCoy Wisconsin Conservation Corps crew remove spotted knapweed near the Sparta-Fort McCoy Airport to help control the spread of the invasive plant. (Photo by Rob Schuette)

Regional Environmental Offices

An Installation Resource

Story by
Mr. Robert Boonstoppel
Regional Counsel,
Northern Regional Environmental Office

Reprinted from
The Army Environmental Law Bulletin
September 02 Issue, Vol. 9, No. 4

For many military installation environmental managers and environmental law specialists, the Army's Regional Environmental Offices are knowledgeable resources that can help resolve sticky issues involving state regulations and legislation. Yet, even though the REOs have been a fixture of the Department of Defense since 1995, some installations and even DOD agencies are only now discovering their value.

The Regional Environmental Coordinators and Regional Counsel who staff REOs are the "go-to people" for state regulatory and legislative matters. They support the Army/DOD mission by working to reduce inconsistent or inappropriate environmental legislative and regulatory requirements of the military. Small teams of regulatory and legislative experts, REOs have the ability to rapidly coordinate responses to environmental concerns that may adversely impact military training, readiness or environmental security. The partnerships they help establish among installations and state regulators enhance the nation's military readiness and promote environmental stewardship.

In 1994, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security committed the Department of Defense to establishing regional environmental coordinators (RECs) in each of ten U.S. EPA regions. Their mission—to ensure greater coordination among the services of state and regional environmental issues that adversely impact military training and operations. DOD gave the U.S. Army executive agent responsibility for four of those EPA regions—Regions 4, 5, 7 and 8— and assigned the other six to the Air Force and Navy.

The following year, the U.S. Army Environmental Center established Regional Environmental Offices on behalf of the Army REC executive agent, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health), in each of the four regions it had been assigned.

Today, REOs serve as the focal point for information and coordination of state and regional environmental issues related to Army activities. The REO staffs review pending and changing state regulations and legislation. When appropriate, they provide comments or testimony. They help installations understand how changes might affect them or how to minimize negative effects. REOs also help develop and facilitate successful partnership programs among state regulatory agencies and installations in all service components. They are the flag bearers for DOD/Army positions on state and regional environmental matters, communicating them and facilitating their discussion among regulatory agencies and installations. REOs share cost-saving ideas and lessons learned with military installations and activities. They help installations prevent violations of state environmental laws and regulations, and when need be, they advocate on behalf of the installation and DOD with state agencies. REO staffs also conduct roundtables and conferences on topical issues of interest to installation environmental program managers.

Just as important as what REOs do is what the REOs and their staffs do not do: They do not make commitments on behalf of DOD or its components. They do not make environmental policy, or commit the resources of another component. They do not negotiate or sign agreements related to compliance, cleanup or other environmental matters at another component's installation. And they do not bypass any component installation's chain of command.

For more information about the REOs and their role on behalf of DOD and the Army in state and regional regulatory and legislative affairs, go to the AEC website at: http://aec.army.mil/usaec/reo/index.html.

Getting your good news out

PR Tools you can use

Story by **Kathy Hayes**

The Environmental Division of the United States Army Reserve does a lot of good work. However, news of the Environmental-kind often goes unnoticed until there is some bad news to report. It takes a proactive role but it is possible to get the good news out to the people who need to hear it. Here are a few resources to help you accomplish some good publicity -

PReserver Newsletter

One of your good PR tools is in your hands right now. **The PReserver newsletter** is a good way to share wisdom, successes and news with your colleagues across the country. Your article published in the PReserver will have print distribution in the US and Europe (7th ARCOM). The newsletter is also updated every quarter on the USARC intranet, the Army Reserve website and on the AEC website - giving you internet and intranet coverage. Your story can be about a specific project or can be an update containing several summaries of the year's activities. Try to make it a goal to submit *at least* one article every year for publication.

Your RSC PAO Office

Talking to your RSC PAO office is a good place to learn if any **newsletters** are available to you at your location. Your PAO office can also inform you about what services are available (photography, videography, web-based products) to cover training or restoration projects. They can help you write articles, speeches, public statements, etc.

A community relations program called the **Speakers Bureau** is available with the help of your PAO office. Communicate to your PAO if you or someone in your office would like to speak to local community groups (example: Kiwanis) on Army environmental-related topics and the good work you are doing. The PAO office will communicate to the local groups that the Army has a speaker(s) available on whatever topic you specify.

Helpful Resources-on-line

www.army.mil/usar/
Army Reserve Publications, news stories, poster downloads, multimedia galleries (with free photo downloads)

www.dtic.mil/armylink/pao/index.html
ArmyLink site with lots of resources (photos, articles)

Your Army Reserve PAO Office

The PAO office at HQ will be handling the ***Army Reserve Magazine***. This publication will be mailed to everyone in the Army Reserve - 250,000 copies quarterly. Ideas for articles or written articles can be submitted for publication. Contact SGT Vicky Washington at 404-464-8500 to submit an article.

The office at HQ also handles the **Army Reserve Display Program**. This is a resource for you if you need an educational display - either for soldiers or the public. The display can be tailored to your topic. Contact TLC Boyd Collins at 404-464-9251 to schedule an exhibit. He will need to know your audience and the topic in order to create the display to meet your event's needs.

Think outside the local newspaper

Think about who in the community cares about the good news you have to tell. Many local interest groups publish newsletters. An example - a local fishing club's newsletter might be a good place to publish an article on a successful water restoration project. Find out if you have some potential publications in your area and communicate your ideas to your local PAO office. They can help you get your stories written and published.

Earth Day

This event is receiving more participation with each year. This is your day to shine - make it a goal to plan an event for this year's Earth Day celebration to educate about the good work you are doing. Check out the Earth Day page on AEC's website for poster downloads, links and great resources (www.aec.army.mil).

Network, Network, Network!

Stay in touch with your colleagues around the country - they may have wisdom to share (perhaps even items such as articles, poster and/or display artwork - if the artwork is not proprietary) when you are working to plan an educational event or write an article. Find out what lessons they have learned from trying different public relations ideas. Teamwork is a wonderful thing!

Changing View of Termite Control

Story by **Melvin Marks**

Before we start, I want to introduce myself. My name is Melvin "Mel" Marks. I am an Entomologist working closely with Bill Bennett who is the assigned Pest Management Consultant for USARC. Many of you may have already talked to or met Bill. Bill would normally be writing this article but is currently committed to another project so I'm standing in for him. Bill and I worked together for nearly thirty years while employed with the U. S. Navy so we think a lot alike when it comes to pest management issues.

I felt that it would be important to talk about termite control because of all the changes that have taken place in termite control procedures in recent years.

For many years there was a general availability of effective chemical agents for controlling termites. This all changed in the late 1980s when *organochlorine* products (i.e. Chlordane™) were banned from further use.

They've been around a long time! Photo shows termite wings encased in amber.

The June 2000 EPA ruling, which mandated a five year phase out of chlopyrifos products (i.e. Dursban TC™), signaled the potential loss of a whole range of *organophosphate* termite control products. The current popular use of termite baits (i.e. Sentricon™) was brought on by the loss of some of the more effective products used for residual barrier treatments.

Available termite baiting systems are labor intensive, therefore very expensive, and often providing rather spotty control results. With the recent advent of newer non-repellent chemical groups such as imidacloprid (i.e. Premise™) and fipronil (i.e. Termidor™) we're seeing some exciting results showing that these products do an excellent job of killing termites. Since these products are very new, the jury is still out on what kind of long-term protection they may provide.

Physical barrier (i.e.TermiMesh™) systems, which involve the placement of a physical barrier within the building foundation, has also shown some promise. The treatment of wood with wood preservative products such as the borates (i.e. Boracare™ or Timbor™) is being used with good success.

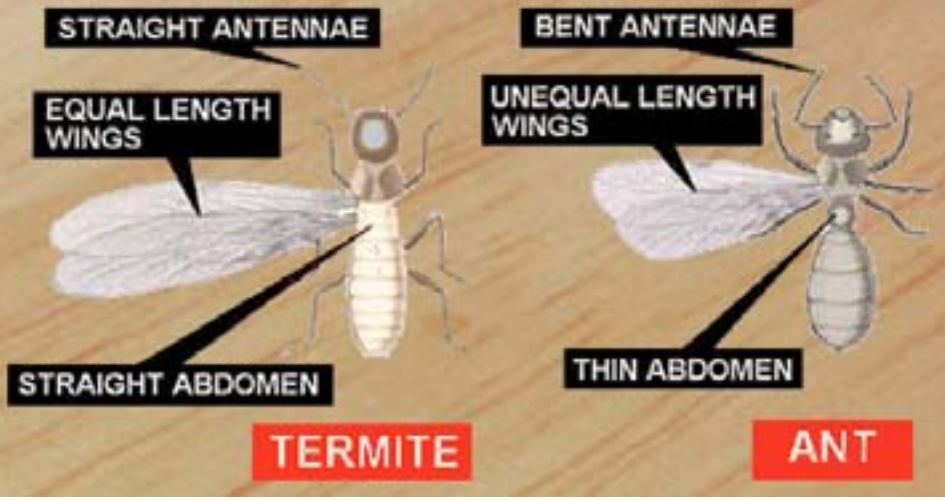
I think that we can conclude that there is no magic cure when it comes to termite control. The total eradication of termites is not a realistic goal. Pest-control efforts should be focused on limiting the risk to buildings through an integrated pest management (IPM) approach involving proper design, construction, building materials, and the judicious use of pesticides.

Site management is essential to good design and construction practices. It involves grading the site to ensure that water drains away from the structure and clearing the site to ensure that there are no wood debris or tree stumps buried on-site to attract termites. It also involves ensuring that there is no wood-to-soil contact for untreated wood. Soil barriers involve placing a chemical or physical barrier around or within the foundation of the structure. With currently available soil termiticides, chemical barriers or bait placements often must be reapplied. Even with mitigating chemical treatment methods working, regular inspections should be performed to identify any problems and to take corrective actions while the problems are manageable.

If you come across a termite problem, please contact Mel at (843) 824-2633 or Bill at (843) 559-4595 to discuss what should be done. It may save you significant $$ and they can provide sample contract specifications.

Know thy swarmers -

Subtle differences reveal who's who in these two swarming insects. Know what to look for in the insect body type and you can identify just who may be invading your space.



Fort McCoy hosts WCC team, continued from page 4

Installation support

David Beckmann, an installation biologist with Colorado State University, said the WCC crewmembers have been helpful in assisting with programs such as the gun-deer hunting season, glossy buckthorn removal and the survey of flea beetles used to control leafy spurge.

"We get a lot of support from them," he said. "They can go out and work on various projects that support wildlife and habitat management," he said.

John Noble, Fort McCoy Fisheries biologist, said the WCC personnel have supported the installation's Fisheries Program, particularly with their involvement with trout stream enhancement projects.

"It's like an internship program," Noble said. "They get to work with other young professionals in learning techniques to enhance our fishery resources. They're very helpful in providing support."

Fort McCoy and other sponsors will contribute $16,955 to the materials and supplies needed by the WCC crew to complete the projects.

WCC's cost for corps member wages, education; safety equipment and bonus awards for those who successfully complete work on the project will equal $99,528 for a five-person crew.

Educational benefits

Corps members who complete one year in the program are eligible to receive a $2,800 tuition voucher or a $500 cash bonus from the State of Wisconsin and an education grant of up to $4,725 from AmeriCorps.

Fort McCoy WCC Projects

The following Wisconsin Conservation Corps projects are scheduled at Fort McCoy this year:

- Karner blue butterfly habitat improvement to encourage the growth of lupine, sole food plant for butterfly larvae
- Surveys and mapping of lupine stands
- Timber wolf surveys to continue data collection regarding wolf numbers on Fort McCoy property
- Goat Prairie management and restoration to encourage habitat of the Red Tailed Prairie Leafhopper, state endangered species
- Monitoring and survey of Blandings and Wood Turtles on Fort McCoy
- Trail maintenance and replacement construction of five 20-foot sections of a bridge on Great River State Trail
- Development of display board presentations for Fort McCoy
- Removal of wind throws and beaver dams on Fort McCoy
- Surveys of stream fish populations on Fort McCoy
- Fish cribs built and trees dropped to improve fish habitat on Fort McCoy lakes
- Forest management work on the West Salem School Forest land
- Tree planting and timber stand improvement on Fort McCoy lands
- Invasive plant species surveys and removal on Fort McCoy land
- Grassland bird nest surveys on Fort McCoy
- Fire line construction on Fort McCoy
- Computer data entry of survey information collected
- Apple, plum tree management on Fort McCoy

News to You

A warm re-welcome

Mr. Stan Mitchell has rejoined the USAR after a 4-year hiatus. He has re-assumed his former responsibilities as primary POC for the Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS). He will be reestablishing a coherent ECAS strategy across the Regional Support Commands, integrating ECAS within the Environmental Management System process, and maintaining sustainability of the ECAS program throughout the TIM process and beyond. Ms. Agnes Eskew is still assisting with the program on a part-time basis.

Fossil Knowledge Answers

1. D - Sue. Found in South Dakota in 1990 and named for the finder - Sue Hendrickson.
2. C - British anatomist Sir Richard Owen in 1841.
3. B - Smilodon.
4. C - Cambrian (500 million-570 million years ago).
5. B - Matrix.
6. D - Limestone - a sedimentary rock. Cement, mortar and concrete are made from Limestone - thus the world's buildings are built with fossils!

IMA, ARD
Attn: SFIM-AR
1401 Deshler Street SW
Ft. McPherson, GA 30330